IMMIGRATION EVILS.

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY SAYS THEY ARE MANY AND SERIOUS.

THE COUNTRY OVERRUN WITH A FOREIGN AND DEGRADED CLASS WHO POLLUTE OUR POLITICS, CORRUPT OUR MORALS AND

IMPOVERISH OUR WORKING PEOPLE. Until very recently the immigration question was not considered of sufficient importance to waste time or words on, and to raise the question at all was the signal for a volley of epithets to be fired at the head of the offender. The man who hinted that immigration was assuming undue proportions was put down as a "Knowand that charge, once levelled at a man, effectually sealed his lips or gave him no end of trouble explaining to his friends that he was misunderstood. If a man suggested that immigration was unhealthy, of an alarming nature, or in any way inimical to the peace and welfare of the people of the United States, the political life of the offender terminated immediately and artful demagogues made the most of it in order show that the "broad, charitable spirit of Americanism was being assailed."

It is not always best to tell the truth indiscriminately, for some kinds of truth are quite unpalatable to many. The truth, or a part of the truth, once stated will set men to thinking, and while the original truthteller may be ridiculed and scoffed at, others will be benefited through his rashness.

I wish to say at the outset that I am not animated by a spirit of Knownothingism, of hatred, animosity or even prejudice against the class of immigrants that now seek the shores of the United States. I would not do one of them an injury, and would bestow a benefit on all of them if I could; it is, therefore, on other and higher grounds that I stand when saying that the immigration to this country to-day is damaging, unhealthy, and of undue proportions, and, bear in mind, I am writing of immigration as it exists

at the present day. There was no record kept of immigration to this country until after 1820, and since that time the statistics gathered have shown that up to December 31, 1889, we have taken in over 15,000,000 immigrants, and that over onehalf of that number have landed inside of the last twenty years.

Let us take a brief journey through the industrial area of the United States and note the effect of the rapid introduction of so many units to the field of production. We find that in all occupations machinery is displacing mechanics and dropping them from the top to the middle or bottom round of the ladder. It is true that one effect of the introduction of machinery will be to make skilled men, or workers, of those now known as unskilled laborers, for I believe the next twenty years will see the most slavish work done by the aid of science and machinery, and though it be but the turning of a thumb-screw or the pushing of a button that sets the machinery of the future in motion, it will require a cool head and a skilled hand to do the service. At present, however, we find the mechanic of yesterday competing with the immigrant who landed this With forty Welsh citizens, experienced and skilled in coal mining, leaving these sheres, and this region, and fifty inexperienced, unlettered and slavish immigrants stepping into their places, we find that the lot of others who remain is not improving. They are obliged to lower the standard of wages and living to that of the im-The time was when to grow dissatisfied with the coal regions, or with a manufacturing centre, the workman could emigrate to the West and take up land on which to build a home. That day exists only in memory, for our Government has neglected to guard the heritage of the people and has squandered it with a lavish hand entil the best of our acres are in the hands or under the control of corporations and syndicates, while the lands to which the workman may go are situated so far from running streams that he cannot improve his condition by seeking "other fields and pastures new" in the United States. I am aware that our esteemed fellow-citizen, Andrew Carnegie, believes that the chances to gain access to the land are still very good, for he

One of the two great fallacles upon ress and Poverty"-Mr. George's book is founded is that the land is getting more and more into the hands of the few. Now the only source from upon this point is the consus; and this tells us that | event he is allowed to become a citizen at the en in 1850 the average extent of farms in the United tates was 203 acres; in 1880, 199 acres; in 1870, 153 acres, and that in 1880 it was still further reduced | Of the 8,000,000 that landed in the last twenty the field the ambitious capitalist who attempts to farm upon a large scale with the labor of others.

WHO OWNS THE MORTGAGES.

I believe that Mr. Carnegie is entirely wrong, and that his conclusions have been reached without going to the bottom of the land question. He points to the last census to show that the acreage in the hands of landworkers is decreasing, and that as a consequence the "ambitious capitalist" is being driven out of the business. Had the last census done what we hope to see that of 1890 do. we would know who owned the mortgages on the farms, and we might have learned ere this that it was because the farmers were too poor to retain large farms that the latter dwindled so in size. It might have appeared that the "ambitious capitalist" found it more profitable to let go his tract of land and buy up the mortgages of those who purchased from him. A well-managed and carefully cultivated mortgage will raise a far better crosfor the "ambitious capitalist" than the most fertile of soil. We have only to go to headquarters for the proofs and hear what the farmers of America say to know that farming in the United States never was so bad as at present, never did so many mortgages hang over the heads of the agricultorists as at present, and never before were so many farmers anxious to part with their holds

The "ambitious capitalist," having loosened his hold on the farm, has tightened his grasp on the railroad, and squeezes all that he can out of the tiller of the soil in freight charges, after he has already taken his interest on the mortgage. Taking it altogether, it paid the capitalist well to quit farming, for competition in bonanza farming would have made it decidedly dangerous for him should be remain longer at the plough. Every farmer will tell us that 200 acres makes a better farm than 134 acres, and if he is houest he will also say that if he was rich enough he would have 200 instead of 134 acres. The diminishing size of the farms and the abandoning of the life of a farmer by the "ambitious capitalist" does not by any means prove that farming pays as well as it used to. On the contrary, we see that it is harder to make a living on land than before, and we also see farmers and farmers' sons crowding into the cities and towns, competing in the field of industry with the latest importations from the Old World. Hence it is that instead of seeking the land in the country of their adoption, and many of them the land of their birth, our workmen are going to Europe away from the land of liberty and the free because it is no longer the coun-

tion continues for the next twenty years as it has for the last ten, we will see many of our best citizens going from the United States and the seum of Europe will be dumped on these shores in their places. Will this influx cease? Let us see. The great steamers that ply between the United States and European ports will not be discontinued, their weekly trips will not cease for want of passengers so long as cheap rates are held out as inducements. To the port of New-York alone over 900 vessels are driven by steam, wind and wave each week; many of them will carry from 500 to 1,500 steerage passengers. They will not cease in their efforts to stimulate immigration, and, while avariee is as strong in the American as in any other man, there is no element of patriotism alive in the owners of vessels that fly every flag save that of the United States that will cause them to besitate before dumping a few thousand more unfortunates on our shores. One steamship company, the Inman, has 3,500 agents in Europe and the other lines are equipped in proportion. Europe is scoured by these agents and one of them told me that when abroad he made it a point to seek out the man who had comand one of them told me that when abroad he made it a point to seek out the man who had committed an offence, and told him to leave that country in order to avoid punishment, by that means he sold one more ticket and pocketed one more fee. Rather than sail without a cargo of immigrants, for they make up the cargo nowadays. the poor people will be carried for a fraction over the sum required to provide them with food on the trip. Ballast costs something when men have to load it, but this quality of ballast walks in it self: it unloads itself also.

We hear a great deal about unskilled labor. There is no such thing as unskilled labor, for it requires skill to dig even a post-hole. Why should the calling of the railway laborer be degraded any more than that of the engineer who manages the engine? There is but one thing that causes men to look down upon the miner, the streetcleaner and the ordinary day laborer, and that is the ease with which the places of such men can be filled from the scourings of Europe. If two employers sought for one laborer, that laborer would be the dictator as to what his compensation should be, and there would be no talk of the inferiority of his calling. Two, and sometimes ten, laborers apply to one employer, and, as a consequence, the calling of the laborer is degraded in the eyes of many. Go further; every step in reducing the standard of living and wages of the laborer reduces the wages of the skilled workmen as well. When 75 cents a day in 1890 takes the place of \$1 in 1889, each recipient of such wages must curtail his purchases, in order to conform to the 25 per cent reduction in waces. to conform to the 25 per cent reduction in wages.
Less of food, less of clothing, not so many shoes and cheaper lodgings must be had, and those who make shoes, clothing and articles of household use find that their business falls off also; the falling off in business is followed by a reduction in wages, and the evil stream runs the entire length, until all are infected. The cheapening of the business reclusively cheapens are duction; cheapens are duction in the control of the swelling tide of immigration, that if my father had been forbidden to land I would to-day be digging turf in Freland. That may be true, and if I would not have the control of the swelling tide of immigration, that if my father had been forbidden to land I would be digging turf in beginning at the control of the swelling tide of immigration, that if my father had been forbidden to land I would to-day be digging turf in beginning to the poor who was a serious of the control of the swelling tide of immigration, that if my father had been forbidden to land I would to-day be digging turf in beginning turf in the land I would be able to do that in the high-lead of the control of the swelling tide of immigration, that if my father had been forbidden to land I would to-day be digging turf in beginning to land I would be able to do that in the high-lead of the control of the swelling tide of immigration, that if my father had been forbidden to land I would to-day be digging turf in beginning to land I would be able to do that in the high-lead of the control of the swelling tide of immigration, that if my father had been forbidden to land I would to-day be digging turf in beginning to land I would be able to do that in the high-lead of the land I would be able to do that in the high-lead of the land I would be able to do that in the high-lead of the land I would be able to do that in the high-lead of the land I would be able to do that in the high-lead of the land I would be able to do that in the high-lead of the land I would be able to do that in labor cheapens production: cheap production cheepens human flesh, and when the race of cheapens is run we find ourselves a nation of cut-throats, for each man's hand is at his neighbor's then must have had a strong heart, he must have throats, for each man's hand is at his been determined to work out his own salve throat, seeking to wrest from him a part, or the been determined to work out his own salve throat, seeking to wrest from him a part, or the been determined to work out his own salve throat, seeking to wrest from him a part, or the been determined to work out his own salve throat, seeking to wrest from him a part, or the whole, of the trade he has acquired, and his argument always is: "I can do it cheaper." The logical end of cheapness is-nothing, and to that end the immigrant of to-day, in his ignorance, is driving the American laborer, mechanic and business man, many of whom labored by his side across the water years ago.

IGNORANCE AND VICE IN POLITICS.

Now let us look at the political side of the

question and see if we are doing right by ourselves.

This country would not be sought by the oppressed of the earth if it were not that we had constituted a government of and by the people. We in a government of and by the people. We in America know that there is no longer a government of the people in the United States, we know that Dr. Lyman Abbott was right when he said that we had a plutocracy managing the affairs of the country now, and that we had developed the worst possible form of government on earth.

The question of immigration is as broad as the microscopic of the country to the country of the country now, and that we had developed the worst possible form of government on earth.

The question of immigration is as broad as the microscopic of the country to the count Though the scales have fallen from our eyes, and we see things as they really are, we still go through the farce of holding elections, knowing all the time that the highest bidder gets the office. Others do not view the matter as we do, and we cannot blame the poor immigrant if he seeks shores that are represented to him as the edges of a free land in all that the word implies. Once landed his eyes are opened if he can be If he cannot see he is dangerous through his ignorance, if he can see he is dangerous because he sees that he has been deceived, but in either of five years, and his vote stands as the equal of that of the most patriotic citizen in the land to 134 acres. The reason is obvious for this rapid years let us say that 1,000,000 alone became distribution of the land. The farmer who cultivates citizens, and that 20,000 of them took up a small farm by his own labor is able to drive out of their residence in New-York State. Of that number let us estimate that in 1884 525 could not read, and that the managers of the Democratic party knew who they were, and made use of them to give Grover Cleveland the majority that made him President of the United States. It could be done, and there is no doubt but what the ignor nnce of more than twice that number was taken advantage of in that campaign. In 1868 it reto win back what was lost in 1884, and while the canvass of that year was considered a "cam paign of education," it is a notorious fact that Tammany workers were bribed to secure votes for the Republican party. How could they get them from intelligent, educated man? Their work must be done among the ignorant, those who could not read, and they succeeded. Who will deny that among the immigrants who landed prior to 1884, who settled in New-York, 525, who could neither read, nor write, became citizens and voted for the President that year? It required more work in 1888, but the Republican party had the money and the ablest manager, and where education and intelligence were not available there was no hesitation in calling in the aid of ignorance and illiteracy. New-York is the pivotal State, and as a consequence the steerage passengers on one vessei that lands in 1800 may decide the political fate of this Nation in 1896. Either one of our greatparties will take advantage of such chances as that; they will not besitate to employ any means short of munier to win victory, and what murder can be worse than to trade in the illiteracy of the poor people who come here for something to cat and will vote for that man or party that will supply the best meal. I do not blame the immigrant of five years ago for selling his vote in 1890, for he finds few to the manor born who regard the bullot as being too sacred to part with for a con sideration, and the man who sells his voice for something to eat cannot be blamed when we do not provide the opportunity to earn the price of food. I know that I will be censured for talking so plainly and I am sorry for only one thing-I am

BREAD-WINNING AS HARD HERE AS ABROAD. What are we to do? We know how the poor immigrants fare in this land; we know they cannot receive worse treatment in their own homes; we know that while they do not improve their own condition a particle by coming here, they make the condition of the workmen of this country infinitely worse. I am well aware that the erty and the free because it is no longer the country that it used to be.

A gentleman doing business in Philadelphia said to me a short time ago: "Is it not a good thing to have these immigrants come here to do coal mining and other rough work? They are fitted for nothing better and they are crowding the others out of such a life and into something higher and better."

ARE AMERICANS BEGINNING TO EMIGRATE! If driving some of our best citizens out of the country can be called sending them "higher," then they are being elevated and more will follow, for within the last three days I learned of a scheme by which some 200 citizens of the United States are to secure homes in Australia. I am not taking a pessimistic view of the situation when I say that if the present tide of immigraworst kind of immigrant is the one who was born

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS. Every immigrant should, on landing, be sworn as to his intentions to become a citizen of the United States, and he should be informed at the same time that at the end of five years he would be required to be able to read the English language and take out full citizenship papers He should be provided, free of charge, with a copy of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and a condensed

copy of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and a condensed history of the United States, all printed in his own language. His instructions should be to stady them so that when he learned to speak English he would know what they meant. Whenever an immigrant refused to comply he should be returned to his own home.

Steamship companies should be held responsible for the good character of the immigrants they hand. Not more than 2,000 should be permitted to land in any one week, and they should not be allowed to pass out of the doors of the building at the port of entry until they had fully complied with the law; they should not; as at present, be permitted to remain only long enough in the presence of the inspector to let him smell their hed up clothing. For every nationality that lands there should be an inspector who could speak that tongue, and he should be appointed by the workingmen's organizations of this country so that the party in power would not begin making converts the day the immigrants landed.

The suggestion made to the investigating committee on April 16, by Mr. Post, that inspectors should board every vessel at the point from which they sail and noingle with the immigrants, as a good one. That plan would work no hardship to the immigrant, and it would give the inspector sufficient time to learn the why and wherefore of every case on board; he could then find out who was responsible for the wholesale shipments of human treight, and steps could be taken to guard against what was not for the best interests of this Nation.

It was thrown at me some four years ago, when I called attention to the swelling tide of

and he did not come with the prospect ahead of him of taking some other man's piace, or of re-ducing wages. If the situation to-day could parallel that of 1826 no one would say a word about immigration. At that day we could not get immigrants enough; to-day we have too many, and it is modesty, perhaps, that prevents a majority of our people from expressing the same sentiments that I do on the subject. The

T. V. POWDERLY

MAY DAY AT LAKEBOOD.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SEASON ON RECORD-CROWDED WITH VISITORS.

Lakewood, May 3 (Special).—Lowell's day in June is a May day in Lakewood this year. The rare and beau tiful weather during the closing days of April and it promised continuance during the merry month of May the foretaste is an earnest of what is to follow, an explanatory of the growing favor of springtime in th there have ever before been at this season of the year.
No falling off is apparent. In mirry at the hotels and cottages, as well as at the locking houses, meets with that
one response, "This is the best season we have
ever known." The registers, where there are registers,
and ocular demonstration where there are none, confirm
this statement. And then there is such business as fivity in hallding as has no comparative precedent. Two great hotels, twenty-five or thirty collages, man ions and dwellings already under way, or about to be Begun, and the expenditure of fully \$1,500,000 be tween now and December, tell a story of industrial pro-

is that there is no regular routine of social events, such as a patient people have long endured at the average summer resort. The changes are as constant as the events, and to reverse the metaphorical lever, the events are as constant as the changes. Perhaps in social event of the season has seen more successful nd deservedly so, than the musicale at the Laurel House. It was given wholly by New York artists, and gave a discriminating audience, composed almost exclustyely of New Yorkers, such pleasure as to secur

its generous appliance.

But there are disappointments in Lakewood, as there everywhere will be. The sculling race betwee Professor Chick, of Poston, and Mr. Hanke, of New York, for two clittering stones, set deep in gold, to be worn in the linen, and toward which young ladies and gentlemen were looking with expectant eyes, is unfortunately off. Mr. Hanke's palms failed to withstand the practice necessary to get him in form. Fortunately there was no forfelt at stake save the fervent applicase which was to make the borders of the lake resound for the winner of the prize. This was all in readiness, and the ladles have promised that, if their palms hold out, it shall not be lost in the silence which now holds it under arrest.

Mrs. George Tate Blackstock, of Toronto, whose social entertainments were features of last season, is again here, stopping at the Laurel House,

The Union Church, at Oak Glen, will be organized as a Presbyterian Church by the Rev. A. H. Dashiell and Max S. Rowland on Sunday, May 11. Oak Glen is five miles distant from Lahewood, on one of its most attractive drives, and the springtime and autumo Sunday morning sagacity of the far-seeing Presbyterians has been remarked alike by elders and laymen of the falth.

The announcement of the approaching nuptials of Herr Loos, of the faculty of Courtlandt Place School. and Miss Perry, of New-York, steps in just in time to break the monotony of a season which promised to be destitute of as much as a single matrimonial event. Dr. Gregory, of Bellevne Hospital, now at the Homestead, has declared his intention to become a

permanent resident of Lakewood. Fishing for pickersl is one of the present pastimes The village lakes are still under the law, and hence the neighboring lakes are the objective points of anglers. Meanwhile a good many five pour waiting to be taken from Lake Corasaljo and Lake

Ex-President McCosh, of Princeton College, and Mrs. McCosh have announced their purpose of spending the summer at the Waumbek, Jefferson, N. H. Mr. Jasper Lynch and family, who have occupied Pinecroft Mansion this season, will spend the sum mer at Spring Lake Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Valentine celebrated the officeth universary of their marriage on Wednesday evening. aninversary of their marriage on wants-any evening. The Rev. Elmer F. Valentine, of Paterson, son of the aged couple, and about thirty of the children, grand-children and friends of the family, were present at the celebration. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine are old residents of Gloversyillo, N. $\chi_{\rm A}$

'MID WESTCHESTER'S HILLS. | and deep olive green. The room is twenty-five

DAY PASTIMES AT THE COUNTRY CLUB.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE HANDSOME HOUSE AND BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS-SKETCH OF THE

ORGANIZATION-WHO ITS MEM-

Telephones have been used for almost all purposes, some decidedly good, some decidedly bad, and some indifferent. Matches have been made by telephone, courtships have been carried on over them, and lovers' quarrels over the wire have often afforded amusement for the young women usually known and addressed as "Central." To get a fair idea of the possibilities of the telephone however, one must see the Country Club of Westchester County. This fashionable and prosperous organization, with its 117 acres of land worth between \$3,000 and \$4,000 an acre), 1(s magnificent new club-house on Pelham Bay, and its membership roll of 450 of the best-known names in and about New-York, was, strange as it may seem, organized by telephone.

It was on an autumn evening in 1875 that James M. Waterbury went to the telephone in his luxurious library at "Pleasance," his country place near Bartow-on-the-Sound, and, much to the lisgust of the young woman at the central office, called up successively George A. Adee, Henry A. Coster, John S. Ellis, John C. Furman, Edward Haight, Charles D. Ingersoll, C. Oliver Iselin, Frederick W. Jackson, Colonel De Lancey Kane, E. C. Potter, Alfred Seton, jr., Thomas W. Thorne and Francis A. Watson.

kinds, from sporting to religious.

by thirty-one feet, and a large fireplace, together with its warm walls and ceiling, makes it

an unusually comfortable winter apartment.

Adjoining the drawing-room is the great assembly-

FIREPLACE IN THE ASSEMBLY-ROOM.

Beyond the assembly-room is the card-room, complete and comfortable in every detail. At the back of the main dining-room are two private dining-rooms, either of which will seat a score



THE CLUB-HOUSE ON PELHAM BAY.

on that it would be a decidedly good idea to get up a club for the encouragement of country fun of various kinds, and by way of starting the ball rolling, he invited them all to his house to perfect the idea over a jolly supper, with its usual accompaniments. It is needless to say that they all came and that the club organization was accomplished with enthusiasm and a rush. The assembled organizers constituted themselves the governing committee, and James M. Waterbury was elected president; W. S. Hoyt, vicepresident; William Kent, secretary, and H. A. Coster, treasurer. During the winter the new project was a leading topic of conversation in Westchester County, and in New-York society was greatly interested in its success.

A MOUSE SECURED.

During the winter the organizers had several meetings, and on January 1 the old Morris homestend was lessed and dedicated to the cause there has been no doubt about the club's success.

Pelo was taken up with the formation of the club, but it was not until 1886 that the members vent in for hunting. In that year Mr. Wateriry bought a pack of hourds and presented them to the club. Since then drag harting has become popular, and it is now carried on with more attention to detail than is usual with this form

Club began to see that more room would soon as it was, was decidedly too cramped for comfort. Howard Gallap, who has leased his house to J. It was with an illy own-caled pang that the Borden Harriman, S. A. Reed, Pierreport Edmembers thought of giving up the picturesque | wards, who rebuilt the old Ferris house, Heyold red house, with its broad lawns and gigantic ward McAllister and Duncan Marshall, for dancing, dining and ordinary accommodation. likely that the house will be crowded. at length reconciled those to whom the old place seemed dearest, and the moving and changes have been accomplished most satisfactorily. A year from the date of the purchase the new house shortly. The public coach will materially in-

To each of the fourteen be expressed his opin- of feasters. Beyond them is the butler's pantry and a most commodious series of "offices."

Upstairs are the sleeping apartments for the use of members. The bachelors have their snug quarters in the western wing, while the dainty bondoirs and sleeping-rooms of the women are at the other end of the house.

AQUATIC AND OTHER SPORTS.

The choice of the site for the house was particularly happy. To the water stretches away a series of terthere races that are utilized for tennis and for pigeon shooting. George A. Adee, the chairman of the Tennis and Boating Committee, has left nothing undone that will help along his two special sports, and everything in his department is in shape for the summer season. Comfortable piers, boathouses and floats are in readiness, and the sailing of small craft will begin shortly.

There is no doubt that gayety at and about the Country Club will be more continuous this summer than ever before. From the first the organization had fewer existing difficulties to contend with than most similar organizations. Westchester has been a county of country seats for many generations, and there were enough influential families in the neighborhood to take hold of the enterprise at its beginning and secure its social success. And if the friendly neighbors had not been enough, the Country Club Land Association would have caused the same result. Cottages (in reality mansions) have during the last year sprung up like mushroons on the asso-Among those who have built are E. C. Potter, M. T. Campbell, C. P. Marsh,

trees. Pleasant associations were connected with. The races at Morris Park will give members its every foot of ground. Fascinating archi- who ordinarily remain in town a good excuse for tectural drawings and visions of larger rooms visiting the club, and during the meetings it is

Among the other attractions for this summer ago last October the club bought the old Vact are the polo games, which will be played in Antwerp place on Pelham Bay, and just a year June, and the afternoon teas, which will be begon crease the number of men who will occasionally



A MEET OF THE COUNTRY CLUB HOUNDS.

pleasant departure from the Queen Anne designs man imagines he will be popular as a "squire of in country architecture. The exterior is of un dames" on account of the scarcity of men, he stained shingles, the color of which has been will find himself mistaken. agreeably softened by exposure to the elements. The balconies, balustrades and trimmings of the porches are of white. From the porch on the water-front side a fine view of the Sound's blue waters may be enjoyed, and the long line of deck chairs now ranged upon it shows that the view

is appreciated. THE MANDSOME OLD GATE.

The first thing that strikes the visitor to the Country Club is the massive stone gateway through which the house is approached. This gateway formerly adorned the Castle Inn at New-Rochelle, and was presented to the club. It is thoroughly in keeping with the old-looking house, and is an antiquarian treasure of which every member has reason to be proud.

As the visitor enters the house his attention is attracted by the main hall. It reaches through the water-front side, where it terminates in a bay window as large as a gamekeeper's cottage. This window is truly a fascinating spot for engaged couples. The view from it tends to inspire sentiment, and the soft draperies screen its occupants from the unhallowed gaze of incorrigible bachelors and helpless Benedicts.

INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE.

In the hall is a fireplace of exceptionally beautiful design, and, like the woodwork of the apartment, it is entirely of white. The walls are in a delicate shade of terra-cotta. The apartment is twenty-five feet broad by thirty-six feet long. To the left of the entrance hall is a smaller hall, from which a true Colonial staircase leads to the regions above. At the right of the entrance is the women's drawing-room, which is, like the hall, fitted in white and furnished in the daintiest French way. Beyond the drawing-room is the dining-room, its walls richly colored in yellow

The new house is pure Colonial in style, and a go up from town, and if any Country Club-

The present officers of the club are: President, James M. Waterbury; vice-president, Colonel De-Lancey Kane; treasurer, John S. Ellis, and secretary, Edward Haight. The founders still act as a governing committee, and the chairmen of the various sub-committees are: House and Grounds, F. W. Jackson: Tennis and Boating, George A. Adec; Races, James M. Waterbury; Shooting, C. Oliver Iselin; and Stable and Polo, E. C. Potter.

WHO THE MEMBERS ARE. The membership list is as follows: Edwin M.

Adee, Ernest R. Adee, Frederic W. Adee, George A. Adee, Philip H. Adee, John G. Agar, R. Percy Alden, J. H. Alexandre, F. H. Allen, Philip Allen, Edward Anthon, Charles A. Appleton, Francis A. Appleton, William Waldorf Astor, F. McN. Bacon, George F. Baker, C. C. Baldwin, E. Baldwin, John C. Barron, Theodoret Bartow, G. W. Bartholomew, Charles S. Bates, D. K. Bayne, F. O. Peach, W. C. Beach, R. L. Becekman, L. J. Belloni, jr., August Belmont, jr., Perry Belmont, Le Grand L. Benedict, James Gordon Bennett, Henry W. Bibby, R. C. Black, Ernest C. Bliss, Eagene S. Blois, John Bloodgood, jr., H. A. Borrowe, J. A. Bostwick, Charles S. Boyd, William Lewis Boyle, George S. Bowdoin, Sidney Bradford, Henry M. Braem, James L. Breese, Frederic Bronson, M. W. Bronson, G. B. Brown, H. P. Brown, W. L. Brown, Carroll Bryce, T. C. Buck, O. W. Buckingham, E. H. Buckley, jr., R. M. Buil, H. H. Burden, H. Burden, 2d. Drayton Burrill, William V. Burrill, Methodore, Personners and Mrs. Samuel Wetmore, of New York, has arrived at Mrs. Samuel Wetmore, of New York, has arrived at W. Bronson, G. B. Brown, H. P. Brown, W. L. Brown, Carroll Bryce, T. C. Buck, O. W. Buckingham, E. H. Buckley, Jr., R. M. Bull, H. H. Burden, H. Burden, 2d, Drayton Burrill, William V. Burrill, McCoskry Butt, Ernest Carter, D. E. Cameron, M. T. Campbell, Clarence Cary, Hamilton W. Cary, R. G. Cary, W. H. Caswell, W. R. Chamberlain, Louis R. M. Chanler, W. V. Chapin, H. H. Chittenden, Percy Chubb, Crawford Clark, A. W. S. Cochrane, M. D. Collier, P. F. Collier, Howard Conklin, James C. Cooley, W. B. Cooper, W. A. Copp, Henry A. Coster, J.

School, M. Germaning Groots, Philip Cros.

F. R. Courtis, F. B. Gueva, C. M. Gumming, ir., J. A. Davenport, J. Hilling, William Cutting, ir., J. A. Davenport, J. Hilling, William Cutting, ir., J. A. Davenport, J. H. Davis, A. De Bary, G. B. Davis, N. P. Polores, F. P. Delafield, Q. L. Delafield, Del Piores, F. P. Delafield, Q. L. Delafield, C. D. Dickey, C. D. Dickey, Ir. Hugh T. Dickey, G. E. Dickinson, A. M. Dodge, C. H. Dodge, G. E. Dickinson, A. M. Dodge, C. H. Dodge, G. E. Dickinson, A. M. Dodge, C. H. Dodge, G. E. Dickinson, A. M. Dodge, C. H. Dodge, C. D. Dickey, T. Dyer, D. Cady, Eaton, Newbold Edgar, J. P. Town, T. Dyer, D. Cady, Eaton, Newbold Edgar, J. P. Field, T. R. Fisher, Stayvessant Flasi, W. B. Flits, C. R. Flint, Frederis, Flower, W. C. Floyd-Johns, Giraud Foster, Theodore Frelinghaysen, Amos T. French, George R. French, C. F. Frothincham, S. H. Furnat, J. P. Girle, G. P. Frothincham, S. H. Furnat, J. W. Gerard, Jr., W. C. Gillson, J. L. Glow, Ir., J. W. Gerard, Jr., W. C. Gillson, J. L. Glow, Ir., J. W. Gerard, Jr., W. C. Gillson, J. L. Glow, Ir., J. W. Gerard, Jr., W. C. Gillson, J. L. Glow, Ir., J. W. Gerard, Jr., W. C. Gullwer, J. E. Smith Hadden, E. Haight, F. A. Hatcht, G. A. Haines, W. H. Harrison, Jr., J. A. Harriman, J. Borden, H. W. H. Hurth, J. B. H. Harrison, Jr., J. A. Harriman, J. Borden, H. G. H. G. De, F. Graut, R. W. H. Henriques, P. Cooper Hewitt, C. C. Higgins, Center Hielecock, Thomas Hitcheock, Jr., C. H. Hoft, Hory, Good How, L. W. H. Henriques, P. Cooper Hewitt, C. C. Higgins, Center Hielecock, Thomas Hitcheock, Jr., C. M. Hoffman, W. H. Hollister, J. C. H. Harrison, Jr., J. A. Harriman, J. Borden, M. H. Hollister, J. C. H. Harrison, Jr., J. A. Harriman, J. Borden, M. H. W. H. Hollister, J. F. C. Haveneyer, F. A. Haveneyer, Jr. T. Haveneyer, G. G. Haven, Jr., E. M. Hawkes, R. S. Hayes, R. Henderson, W. H. Henriques, P. Cooper Hewitt, C. C. Higgins, Genter Hielecock, Thomas Hitcheock, Jr., C. H. Grown, Jr., Lang, Jr., C. Oliver Belin, Collins, Jr., Collins, Jr., C. Oliver room, the largest apartment in the building. It is thirty-two by fifty-three feet and finished in oak. Burning logs crackle in the enormous fireplace in winter, and after a long and cold drive this room is about the best place to get warm at within reach of New-Yorkers. The assemblyroom is decidedly the favorite lounging-place of the members. In it are the billiard and pool tables and files of papers and periodicals of all Carter, U. S. N.; the Rev. F. M. Clendenia, the Rev. Charles Highee, Cantain John H. Coster, U. S. A.; Captain R. T. Emmet, U. S. A.; and Surgeon H. L. Haskell, U. S. A.

Leslie Cotton, R. Flemming Crooks, Philip Cross S. V. R. Cruger, M. de la Cueva, C. M. Cumming

NEWPORT'S COTTAGERS.

NUMBERS OF THEM ARRIVING-THE CASINO

CLUB ALREADY OPEN. Newport, May 3 (Special).-All the local residents were pleased when the month of May was ushered in. In less than thirty days the season, minus the gaveties, etc., will be here. The Casino Club and one hotel are already open and several of the cottagers have arrived Newport's cottagers arrive early, and thus their early coming gives pleasure and profit to the local inhabitants. The good people of the place are praying for a hot summer, and they hope that there will be more heat

and less rain than there was during the season of 1880. Unless all signs fall, Newport will have a very presperons season. The Astors, Vanderbilts, Belmonts, Cushings, Winthrops, Van Rensselaers, Whitings, Fear-, Joneses, Taylors and other families who are e rolled among the " 400" will be here to swell " the maddening crowd" who spend money freely and who are a

positive godsend to the city.
The following cottagers have already arrived:
Thomas M. Cushing, Mrs. L. S. Sargent, Miss E.
Thomas M. Cushing, Mrs. L. S. Sargent, Miss E. Gertrude Wildes, Henry A. Rice, and William G. Weld, of Boston; Dr. S. C. Powell, of New Haven; W. T. Eichards, Mrs. C. Boyd, and Benjamin H. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia; Mrs. C. V. Ruthven, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, J. M. Hodgson, W. Watts Sherman, Lyman C. Josephs, Mrs. E. J. Pattison, Lansing Zabriskie, Mrs. E. T. Potter, Dr. E. S. F. Arnold and Mrs. M. H. Sanford, of New-York; Mrs. William Gamanell and Mrs. John Carter Brown, of Providence; This is quite a substantial list for so early in the season, and it will be substantially increased next

Among the late visitors are William M. Massey, H. A. Clarke, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, William Post, the Rev. Roderick Terry, L. P. Rober's, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Weaver, Jr., J. M. Sinclair, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Miss Rodman and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Talmadge, of New York; the Rev. Mr. Pendleton, of Brooklyn; and A. M. Kimber and William Eyre, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Isaac Bell, jr., of New York, who has been spending a week here, has rented her villa on hellevue ave., to the Hon. William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary the Navy. It was generally understood that the Beil estate would again be occupied by Samuel F. Barger, of New York, who had a lease of it last year. Mrs. Bell has returned to Paris, where she is educat-

in view of the fact that William K. Vanderbilt's ing her children. villa on the Chiffs will not be completed for another year, that gentleman has taken a lease of the John Carey, Jr., estate on Narragansett-ave, and spring-Vanderbilt occupied Fair Lawn, owned by

Vice-President Morton, last season, Cornelius and Fred W. Vanderbill, of New-York,

will arrive at their Newport cottages early next

E. J. Knowlton, of Brooklyn, has leased the Daniel

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Barger, of New York, here looking for a cottage.

Mrs. Samuel Wetmore, of New-York, has arrived at her cottage in Bellevae ave.

Mrs. O'Donnell, of Maryland, has rented her cottage at Ochre Point to ex Governor John Lee Carroll, also of Maryland.

It is proposed to have fox (1) hunting here during the coming season. The hounds are on hand, and a club will be formed at once, with W. R. Hunter as thuntsman. It is proposed to support the pack by private subscription.